

The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

WILLIAM P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE,
Bloomfield, N. J.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS. \$2.00 A YEAR—IN ADVANCE

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THE
SATURDAY GAZETTE,
BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR,
BURLINGAME, CALDWELL AND VERNON.
AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL
OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POLI-
TICS, GENERAL NEWS, AND ES-
PECIALLY OF LOCAL IN-
TERESTS.

All PUBLIC and LOCAL questions, in-
cluding political and social, sanitary and
reformatory, educational and industrial top-
ics, will be clearly presented and fully and
fairly discussed.

It is intended and expected to make it
not only acceptable and interesting to the
general reader, but of special value to citi-
zens of Essex county and of real importance
to every resident of Bloomfield, Montclair,
Caldwell, Burlington and Vernon.
Nothing will be admitted to its columns
that is unworthy of cordial welcome to
every family circle.

Bettered *Cherries* in the county and all
public school Teachers in the county will
receive the paper gratuitously by sending their
address to our office. No postage to
subscribers within the County of Essex.
To ADVERTISERS it should prove a val-
uable medium. Our circulation extends
to every part of Essex county, and con-
siderably elsewhere.

Subscriptions and ADVERTISEMENTS
will be received and forwarded by the
Postmaster, who will be allowed to retain
50 cents as commissions on new subscribers,
also at our office in Bloomfield, or may be
addressed by mail, to
WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Banks, Insurance, &c.

North Ward National Bank

OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

THIS Institution commenced business on the
20th of February last, in the Madison Build-
ing, No. 445 Broad Street, nearly opposite the M.
& E. R. Depot. It is very conveniently locat-
ed for residents of Bloomfield, Montclair and
Vernon, who may desire to have banking facili-
ties in Newark.

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H. M. Rhodes, J. C. Fuller,
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George Roe,
H. M. Rhodes, Pres't,
Mar. 1-14

CITIZENS' Insurance Company.

445 BROAD STREET,
Newark, N. J.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$200,000.
ASSETS, OVER \$300,000.

AS J. DARLING, President.
A. F. SCHARFF, Secretary.

C. BRADLEY, Surveyor.

1874.

PEOPLES Savings Institution,

445 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

APRIL, 15th, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers
held on the 15th day of April, 1874, the
1 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FREE OF
ALL TAXES

was declared on all deposits entitled
thereto on the 1st of May, payable on and
after May 15th.

Interest and draws will be credited as
principal from May 1st. Deposits made on
or before May 1st, will draw interest from
May 1st.

This Institution will remove on or about
April 25th to its new Banking room, num-
ber 445 Broad Street, under the Continental
Hotel.

H. M. RHODES, President.
W. A. RANDALL, Treasurer.

1874.

THE MUTUAL Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

F. A. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Continues to issue Policies of Insurance upon
American lives. The membership of this Com-
pany is limited to one hundred thousand per
son. On the 31st day of December 1873, there
were 25,416 Policies in force.

The Total Assets of the Company, were—
\$45,609,337.67.

and the surplus divided to Policy Holders
amounted to—

\$3,727,788.03.

It is believed that no Company in this coun-
try possesses equal advantages to insure
at a rate of security or economy of management
and large returns by way of dividends.

Applications for Insurance may be made to
the Company directly, or to any of its Agents.
Insurance may be secured by bond and mortgage on im-
proved Real Property, approved by the Com-
pany without the intervention of third persons, or
the payment of any fee or charge other than the
ordinary expenses of underwriting titles.

SMITH & TOWNLEY.
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
**BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD
PAINT.**
OILS &c.
861 BROAD STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.
May 2-5-10

Dentists.

DR. P. J. KOONZ,

DENTIST,

No. 1 GREAT JONES ST. near Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Laughing Gas administered for the painless ex-
traction of teeth.

DENTISTRY.

W. E. PINHAM, D. D. S.

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.

476 BROAD STREET, NEWARK.

ALEXANDER MCKIRGAN.

Successor to Reed & McKirgan.

DENTIST.

No. 49 Bank Street, NEWARK, N. J.

Laughing Gas administered.

DR. J. W. STICKLE.

Surgeon Dentist,

Office and Residence 73 Orange Street,
NEAR BROAD STREET,
One Block from M. & E. R. Depot.
NEWARK, N. J.

Gold Fillings a Specialty.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered on the new
plan. No charge for extracting, when Artificial
Teeth are inserted.

References: Drs. F. B. Mandeville, Wm. J.
Andrews, G. R. Kent, W. K. Hitchcock, H. C.
Ketchum, W. S. Ward, W. Mead, Dentist, Rev.
Vanborn, F. E. Jersey City, C. E. Little, R. B.
Collins, J. W. Scan, Newark, N. J., D. Waller,
Staten Island, Messrs. David Campbell, H. M.
Rhodes, W. H. Drummond, Geo. O. Durkin,
James A. Bonister, Henry Hazell, W. N. Ryer-
son, John A. Borge, A. Paul Scherff, Newark,
A. D. Baldwin, E. A. St. John, Newark,
T. C. Houghton, East Orange.

SWAN QUILL ACTION.

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS.

These Pens are comprised in 15 numbers: of
the NUMBER ONE PEN alone we sold more than
5,000,000
in 1873.

and the sale is continually increasing.

They are of superior English make, and are
justly celebrated for their elasticity, durability,
in richness of point. For sale by the trade gen-
erally.

To accommodate those who may wish to try
them, we will send a Sample Card, contain-
ing all of the 15 numbers, by mail, on re-
ceipt of 2 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

Aug 22 128 & 140 Grand Street, New York.

LYON & AMES,

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.

97 Thomas Street, 60 Duane Street
NEW YORK CITY.

Our business is divided into three depart-
ments, to wit:

A. STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

In this department we keep a very
superior and carefully selected stock of
Pens, Ink, Paper, Envelopes and the like
usually found in New York stores, besides
which we have Ladies' English and French
Note Papers and Envelopes, London and
Vienna Pocket Books, in great variety.
Pocket Cutlery, (first class) Initial Paper,
etc., Visiting Cards and Monograms and
the like promptly and cheaply furnished
in one office.

B. BLANK BOOK DEPARTMENT.

In this department we include both
the large variety of Account Books, to be
found on our shelves, from the little pocket
Memorandum to the Royal Road.
Ladies and the better class of books we
make to order. We make books of any
pattern to order in the best manner known
to the trade, and never fail of giving satis-
faction. Checks, Drafts, Note and other
similar work lithographed to order in all
colors and styles.

C. PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

With a practical experience of over
10 years in the printing business, and own-
ing our own presses and type, we have fa-
cilities in this department of our business
which enables us to combine promptness
and cheapness with taste and excellence of
execution beyond those usually afforded in
one office.

We shall be happy to furnish estimates
of all kinds of Blank Books and Printing.
If inconvenient, call at our office, a line
by mail will secure our prompt attention.

Montclair.

V. R. BEATTY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FLOUR, FEED, OATS, CORN & MEAL.

BALED HAY, STRAW, TIMOTHY
AND CLIVER SEEDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, 'COUNTRY
PRODUCE, ETC.

Choice Potatoes for Family Supply.
Opp. Montclair Hotel, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Goods delivered to any part of the village free
of charge.

Oct 24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-1874
V. R. BEATTY.

DOCTOR

CLARENCE WILLARD BUTLER,

HOMOEOPATHIST.

Office Hours—
Sundays 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
5 to 6 P. M. & 7 to 8 P. M.

Special attention given to chronic diseases.
may 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-1874

DR. CHARLES E. BRIGHAM,

Surgeon Dentist,

JACOBUS BUILDING,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS FRESH DAILY.
Office open evenings.
Jan 26-27-28-29-30-31-1874

WILLIAM JACOBUS,

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL INS. AGENT

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

JACOBUS BUILDING, MONTCLAIR.

Feb 23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-1874

J. C. DOREMUS & SON

DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL.

CROCKERY, WOODEN WARE &c.,
Canned Fruit, Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles,
BLOOMFIELD AVENUE,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Feb 22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-1874

ORIGINAL DRUG STORE.

(Established 1868.)

F. A. WHEELER.

Successor to
BETZLER & WHEELER,

BLOOMFIELD AV., MONTCLAIR,

Dealer in
**PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, TOILET
SOAPS,**

FANCY ARTICLES, CONFECTIONERY, &c.,
Choice brands of Imported and Domestic
Sugars.

O'MALLEY & AERSON,

PLUMBERS, STEAM & GAS FITTERS

Bloomfield Avenue,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

and 93 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

All work and Material guaranteed as re-
presented.
May 13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-1874

PINE STATIONERY.

ENGLISH,
FRENCH
and DOMESTIC

in the newest styles.

CROQUET

and OUT DOOR GAMES.

E. MADISON,
JACOBUS BUILDING,
MONTCLAIR.

MISS MCKEAN'S,

NEW STORE

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS

and dealers in every variety of
**DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, and NO-
TIONS.**

BLOOMFIELD AVE.,
MONTCLAIR.

H. WYMAN,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY,

NOTIONS and SMALL WARE.

Ladies and Gents Furnishing Goods.

New Styles of
BAZAAR PAPER PATTERNS,

Now ready. Send for Catalogue containing all
the new styles for Fall and Winter 1874.

BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

may 16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-1874

GEO. H. HAYDEN & OWENS,

MONTCLAIR.

(Successors to John H. Hayden.)

Painters supply store and House and Orna-
mental Painting, Kalsomining, Paper Hanging,
Gilding, Graining and Glazing, in all their
branches. Paints, Oils, Varnishes and mixed
colors kept constantly on hand. Also

WINDOW SHADES.

CORDS, TASSELS, &c. &c.
may 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-1874

**TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**

THE RITUALISTIC CONFLICT.

Not do we think that the adoption
of the vigorous Canon reported by the
Committee will in any wise close the strug-
gle. It is hard to rub out figures, and
when we see with what strides Ritualism
has advanced in the face of all opposition
we need not hastily conclude that the ac-
tion, however strong, of what after all is
only a majority will at once cut off a
movement which has attained so hearty a
growth. The proposed Canon will carry
great weight, but the mere enun-
ciation of the Ritualistic practices which
it is aimed will do much to condemn them
in the light of common sense and Christian
morality. They declare against "the use of
incense," "the placing, or carrying, or re-
taining of a crucifix in any part of the
place of worship," "the elevation of the
elements in the Holy Communion in such
a manner as to expose them to the view of
the people as objects toward which adora-
tion is to be made," "such as bowings,
prostrations, genuflections," and the like;
and they provide for investigation and
trial in respect to such practices. The es-
tablishment of such a Canon, we say, will
be a very serious obstacle in the way of
Ritualistic progress, and we earnestly hope
that the debate which is going on as we
write will result in the planting, at least by
a strong opinion of this straight, indubit-
able, up-and-down barrier. But we still
think that the Ritualistic weed will not be
plucked up, nor trampled down, nor burn-
ed out in any such speedy and simple
fashion as many may seem to think it will
be. It has not grown without cause, and
it will not die except the root be killed.
To our mind, Ritualism is a very natural
phenomenon. The Episcopal Church has
been dragging a body of death for years.
Its system, its doctrine, nothing of its
priests and granting nothing to its people
has tended to spiritual starvation. And
the very means by which it has sought to
keep intact that "unity" which it mistakes
for oneness in Christ have directly crushed
the buds and snapped the twigs of growth
have cut off the only healthy life that is
left in the life that lives according to
its own best law. But it is impossible
to annihilate the energy that God has
planted in all human souls. What then?
Only this: a force that was not permitted
to go forth to its true objects lavished
itself upon that it found within reach.
The Church declares that it possessed all
truth, it fixed all truth in formulae, and
said there could be none other than these.
The only room for growth was in sym-
bolism, and symbolism was seized upon.
Much of the warmest vitality in the
Church has poured itself out in this direc-
tion, and Ritualism has grown powerful,
irrepressible, increasing proportionately
with the extent of its indulgence. We do
not believe that it can be slain as a Canon.
When the Episcopal Church can afford to
freedom and nourishment to souls of men ac-
cording to their need, then, and not till
then, we shall look for the incoming of the
real spiritual life and the sweeping away
of the dead weight of death whereby God is
hidden, and the hearts of his children are
deceived with signs and mocked with
illusions.—*Christian Leader.*

For this the Greeks are counted, and their dis-
tinctive opinion of the Anglican orders is
enforced. For this the drowsy Patriarch in
long robes and flowing beard is brought
from Syria to the English Church Congress
to make part of the show. To escape
from Protestantism and to become Catho-
lic, to make a new combination with the
churches of the succession which are not
yet Papal, would set Anglicanism on such
a lofty pedestal as would enable it to over-
top the world.

Such a dream should take possession
of the minds of cultured men, trained
in the logical methods of occidental
thought, is amazing. Not even an opti-
mistic, fantastic vision could be more un-
real. Three hundred years of Protestant-
ism makes its realization impossible. The
Church of England belongs to the people
of England, and the people of England
are Protestant. Any serious attempt by
the clergy of that Church to make it
Catholic will be followed by disestablish-
ment. Disestablishment accomplished,
the jarring parties now held together by
the cohesive power of patronage will fall
apart. Doubt once cast upon the Protest-
ant attitude of Episcopalianism in the
United States, and worse disaster will
rapidly follow.

We must change our opinion in an im-
portant particular. We have been accus-
tomed to consider the dogma of Apostolic
succession as held by Anglicans, to be a
harmless sort of lunacy, something to be
laughed at, especially when accompanied
with an antic display of superior preten-
sions. It must no longer, however, be con-
sidered a harmless delusion. It has been
capable of organizing a conspiracy against
Protestantism itself, and of leading an
apostasy from the principles of the Reformation. To-day the conspirators are
arrested by their Church; but what if their
arrest prove ineffectual, and they begin to
plot again? The Roman germ—the
dogma of apostolic succession—still remains in
the Church. Some of the overtopping branches
that have sprung from it have been cut
off, but the evil root is left. The *Church
Times*, of London, says that no legislation
can arrest ritualism. If the priest and the
people are determined to worship the ele-
ments, law or no law, as long as the dog-
ma of Apostolic succession remains, the
Church will tend to Ritualistic error. The
Ritualist is only a severely logical Church-
man.—*The Methodist.*

EARLY PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Libraries as well as colleges and men-
sary be classed among the moulders of so-
ciety. Some words are due to the *Library
Company of Philadelphia*, which was
founded on the 8th of November, 1731.
Three months before the birth of Washing-
ton.

Mr. Logan, a gentleman of universal
learning and the best judge of books in
these parts, made out the list, which was
entrusted to Thomas Hopkinson, who was
about sailing for England, with a draft on
London, in his favor, for £43. Charles
Brooklyn, the uncle of Brooklyn Brown,
the novel writer, was the original contribu-
tor. The books arrived in October, 1732,
with valuable donations, among them, Sir
Isaac Newton's philosophical works, from
Franklin's friend, Peter Collinson. In De-
cember of that year, Dr. Franklin prepared
and printed the catalogue without charge.

The first American donor was Wm. Rawle,
who presented a set of the works of Ed-
mund Spenser, in six volumes. In 1738,
Thomas Penn, the son of the Quaker king,
made some gifts, and promised a lot of
ground for a building. The following year
he presented an air pump, accompanied
by a complimentary letter, in which he
says: "It always gives me pleasure when I
think of the Library Company of Phila-
delphia, as they were the first that encour-
aged knowledge and learning in the pro-
vince of Pennsylvania." In 1740, as the
Library grew, the Assembly granted for its
use a room in the State House; and in
1762 the building lot promised by the Penn
family was conveyed to the institution.

From that time to the present, the
Library has been growing, and its history
reads more like a fascinating romance than
like a sober record of tones and scientific
apparatus. In 1767, a woman's hand,
taken from an Egyptian mummy, in good
preservation, was sent over by Benjamin
West. In 1773, the Library was removed
to the second floor of Carpenter's Hall,
and the first meeting held daily. When
Congress assembled in 1774, the free use of
the library was tendered to its members.
In 1789, a suitable building was erected on
the corner of Fifth street, facing the State
House Square. It bears an inscription
prepared by Franklin, with the exception
of the portions relating to himself, which
were added by the committee having the
matter in charge.—"Be it remembered in
honor of the Philadelphia youth (then
chiefly artificers) that in MDCCLXXXIII,
they cheerfully, at the instance of Benja-
min Franklin, one of their number, insti-
tuted the Philadelphia Library, which, though
small at first, has become highly
valuable and extensively useful, and which
the walls of this edifice are destined to
contain and preserve; the first stone of
whose foundation was here placed the 31st
day of August, 1789."

During the construction of the edifice, a
number of apprentices engaged on the
work, were allowed by their masters to
give an amount of labor equivalent to the
purchase-money of a share, and thus con-
stitute themselves members. In 1790,
William Granger, a wealthy and liberal
citizen, having heard that the directors in-
tended to place a statue of Franklin in a
niche in front of the building, volunteered
to present the work to the institution. A
large and full-length drawing were sent to
Italy for the guidance of the artist by
whom the statue, which still graces the
niche, was executed.

In 1791 the free use of the library was
tendered to the President and Congress of
the United States, and the building was
enlarged to accommodate the Logonian
Library; and the same year the manu-
scripts of John Fitch, relating to the
steam engine, were deposited in the library

with a condition that they should remain
undisturbed until the year 1823. The Lib-
rary now—1874—numbers about 100,000
volumes. It has been a fountain of light
and knowledge, not only for Philadelphia,
but the whole country.

The Redwood Library.—In 1730, one
year before Franklin founded the Library
Company of Philadelphia, a select number
of gentlemen, as Newport, organized an
association for the promotion of knowl-
edge and virtue. Newport was already
celebrated for its foreign commerce, which
had enriched the town, and it was the
chosen residence of a large cluster of the
most cultivated men of the country. This
coterie was distinguished for the rank and
learning of its members. It was intended
to be chiefly a literary club, and to intro-
duce distinguished strangers who were at-
tracted to Newport by the beauty of the loca-
tion, and the culture of its citizens. This
scene of literary activity was greatly stimu-
lated by the presence of Berkeley.

Educational

INCOMPETENT.—Prof. Mathews, Principal
of the High School at Oshkosh, Wis., was
recently dismissed on the ground of "in-
competency," who, upon a public
meeting was called, and the action of
the Board of Education was denounced as
a "high handed outrage."

MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY.—The trustees
have decided to proceed at once with
the erection of the art gallery. The build-
ing will be northeast of the library build-
ing, and will cost \$35,000. It will be used
both as an art gallery and museum.

COST OF EDUCATION.—New York reports
a receipt of \$11,556,037.80 for public
school purposes, and an expenditure of
\$10,416,588 for the same, with a total ex-
penditure of \$11,652,625.57 in twelve years
past.

Of the grand annual expenditure nearly
\$7,000,000 have gone for the salaries of
teachers; nearly \$2,000,000 for building
and improving school houses; \$174,339.23
for supporting eight normal schools; and
\$7,690.94